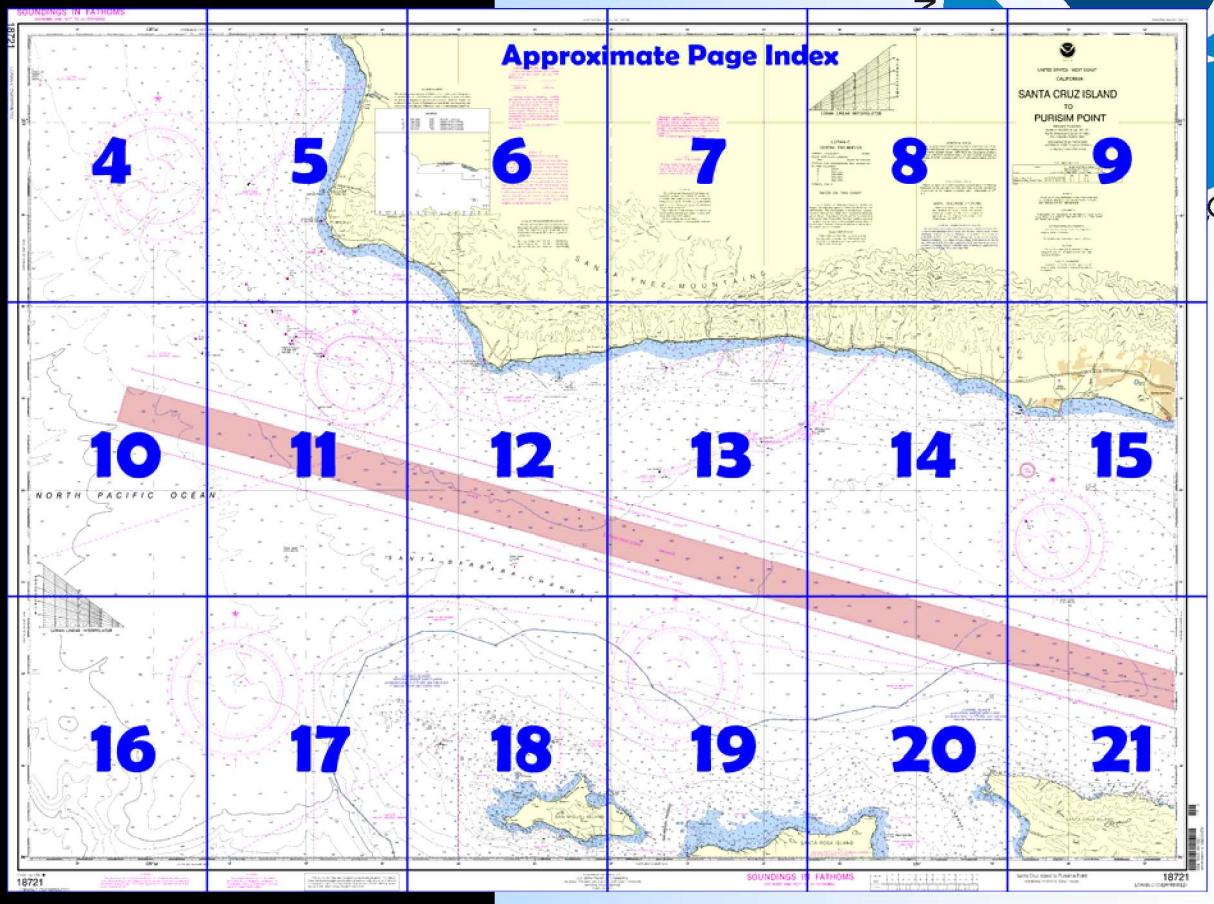
BookletChart™

Santa Cruz Island to Purisima Point

(NOAA Chart 18721)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

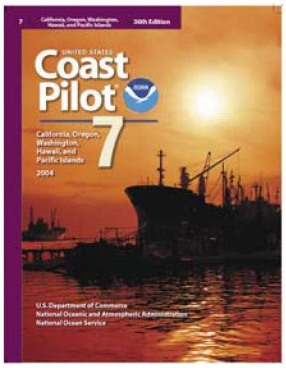
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(557) The 8-mile coast from Santa Barbara W to Goleta Point consists of bluffs 30 to 100 feet high with short stretches of sand beach and is fringed with kelp 0.2 mile offshore.

(558) **Goleta Point** 6.2 miles W of Santa Barbara Light, is low and terminates in a cliff about 30 feet high. The buildings of the University of California at Santa Barbara are conspicuous just N of the point and are dominated by a lone tower. The aerolight 1.5 miles N and the two lighted radio towers 1.5 miles NE of the point are good marks at night. A 1,475-foot pleasure pier is in the bight E of the point. A 4-ton hoist is available.

(559) The 32-mile coast from Goleta Point to Point Conception is more rugged than that E. **Canada de la Gaviota,** 12 miles E of Point Conception, is a conspicuous break in the mountains back of this coast. A railroad skirts the shore over trestles and embankments which cross the mouths of numerous gulches and arroyos. The kelp grows quite heavily, and in some places extends over a mile offshore. The Pacific Coast Highway parallels the coast from Santa Barbara to Gaviota, where it turns inland.

(560) Oil well production heads covered 6 fathoms or more and submerged pipelines to shore extend as much as 3 miles offshore between Goleta Point and Point Conception. Several oil-well structures in the area are lighted and equipped with racons and fog signals.

(561) An offshore oil drilling platform and a storage and treatment vessel mooring area are about 13 miles W of Goleta Point in about 34°23'27"N., 120°07'14"W. and 34°24'19"N., 120°06'00"W. The platform and mooring area are in **safety zones.**

(563) **Coal Oil Point,** 1.8 miles W of Goleta Point, is low and may be distinguished by the strong odor of petroleum discharged by a spring. This odor is noticeable over 2 miles offshore.

(564) Pilings of former piers and ruins of a drilling rig may exist from Coal Oil Point for about 2.5 miles NW to the pier at **Ellwood**. The private 2,300-foot pier is owned by Arco Oil. Passage without local knowledge is not advisable.

(565) A rock covered 13 feet is 3.7 miles W of Coal Oil Point and 0.9 mile offshore; it is surrounded by kelp. A reported rock covered 4 fathoms is 3.3 miles S of **San Augustine.** This rock is the outermost danger along the N side of the Santa Barbara Channel.

(566) **Capitan,** 7.5 miles W of Coal Oil Point, is in a small bight which offers little protection to small craft. A lone tank stands on a bare hill 500 feet high and 0.3 mile inland.

(567) **Refugio Beach** at **Orella,** 2.5 miles W of Capitan, is a State Park for camping at the mouth of the canyon. A small bight here offers some protection for small boats in northwesterly winds in about 15 feet.

(568) Oil is loaded from a submerged pipeline at **Gaviota,** 13.5 miles E of Point Conception. A number of large green storage tanks mark the inshore end of the pipeline. About 1 mile W of Gaviota is a State beach park with a 545-foot pleasure-fishing pier. An electric hoist for launching skiffs is available. The railway trestle along the beach is quite prominent.

(569) **Cojo Anchorage,** 1.5 miles E of Point Conception, affords protection off the mouth of the Cojo Valley from moderate W and NW winds. The suggested anchorage is opposite a culvert under the railroad tracks in 5 to 10 fathoms, hard sandy bottom. The cove 1.7 miles E of this anchorage known as Little (Old) Cojo, is foul and affords little protection.

(570) **Point Conception,** 118 miles NW of Point Fermin and at the W end of Santa Barbara Channel, is a bold headland 220 feet high that marks an abrupt change in the trend of the coast. There is comparatively low land immediately behind it. At a distance from N or E, it usually looks like an island.

(572) **Point Conception Light** (34°26.9'N., 120°28.2'W.), 133 feet above the water, is shown from a 52-foot white tower behind a building near the W part of the point; a fog signal is at the station. A low black rock, nearly awash at high tide, is 220 yards offshore, SW of the light.

(573) **Danger zones** extend offshore from Point Conception to Point Sal.

(574) **Safety zones** have been established around oil drilling platforms in 34°27'19"N., 120°38'47"W. (Platform Hermosa) and 34°28'09.5"N., 120°40'46.1"W. (Platform Harvest)

(579) **Rocky Point,** 1.2 miles S of Point Arguello, has numerous detached rocks extending in some cases 300 yards offshore.

(580) **Point Arguello** is a narrow, jagged, rocky projection, extending about 800 yards W of the general trend of the coast. An outlying rock is about 200 yards seaward. The extremity of the point overhangs the water's edge, and about 200 yards inshore the point is nearly divided by gullies on the N and S sides. These form a saddle which, from N and S, looks like two heads. **Point Arguello Light** (34°34'37"N., 120°38'50"W.), 100 feet above the water, is shown from a 20-foot high post on the W end of the point.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Dec. 19/09
Corrected through LNM Dec. 01/09

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat. 34° 25'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

San Luis Obispo, CA	KIH-31	162.550 MHz
Santa Barbara, CA	KIH-34	162.400 MHz
Santa Barbara Marine, CA	WWF-62	162.475 MHz

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE E

See Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 5 for information pertaining to the Naval Operating Area in Beachers Bay.

NOTE D
AREAS TO BE AVOIDED

All ships, except those bound to and from ports on one of the islands within the areas, engaged in the trade of carrying cargo, including but not limited to tankers and other bulk carriers and barges, should avoid the areas (MSC, IMO 59/33 Annex 21).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, landmarks, and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevations are in feet and refer the mean sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9940.....99,400 Microseconds
0000.....00,000 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9940-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES
& MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

National Marine Sanctuaries are protected areas, administered by NOAA, which contain sensitive and diverse natural and cultural resources. These areas are particularly sensitive to environmental damage such as spills of oil and other hazardous materials, discharges and groundings. Exercise particular caution and follow applicable Sanctuary regulations when transiting these areas. A full description of Sanctuary regulations may be found in 15 CFR 922 and in the U.S. Coast Pilot. A full description of the federal regulations governing the Marine Protected Areas located within Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary boundaries may be found in 15 CFR 922 and 50 CFR 660. A full description of the state regulations governing the Marine Protected Areas located within Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary boundaries may be found in Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) section 632.

VESSEL TRANSITING

The U.S. Coast Guard and the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force endorse a system of voluntary measures and minimum distances from shore for certain commercial vessels transiting along the coast anywhere between Cook Inlet, Alaska and San Diego, California. See U.S.Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 3 for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

TIDAL INFORMATION

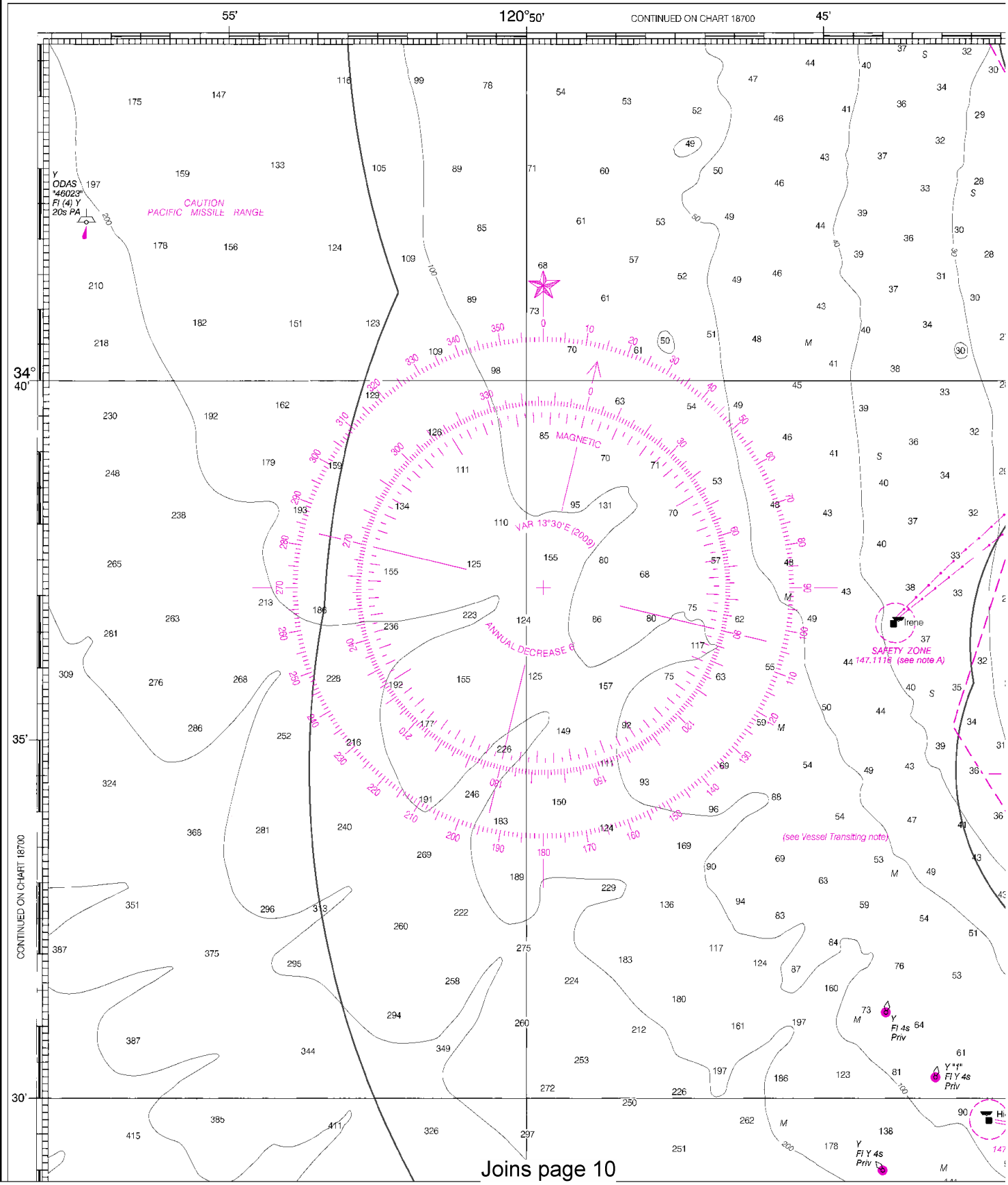
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Point Arguello, CA	(34°35N/120°39W)	5.2	4.5	1.0
Beechers Bay, Santa Rosa I	(34°01N/120°03W)	5.1	4.4	1.0

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Nov 2009)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

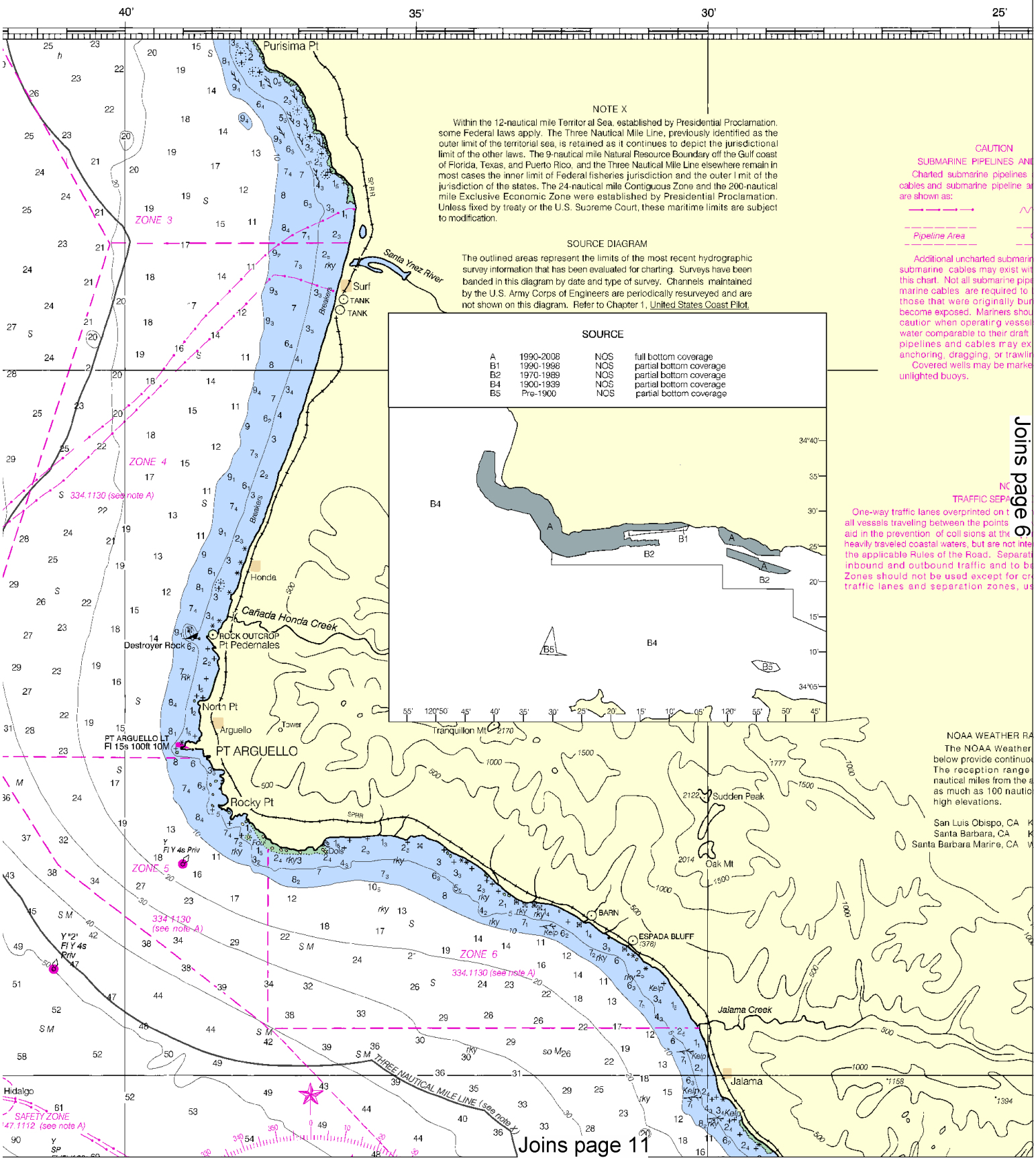
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:133333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

35' 30' 25'

Purisima Pt

NOTE X

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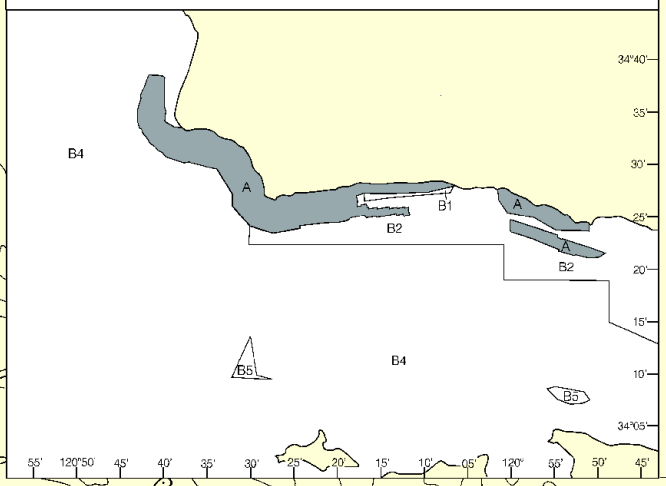
SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990-2008	NOS	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1998	NOS	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS	partial bottom coverage



CAUTION

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Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE B

TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME

One-way traffic lanes overprinted on this chart are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling between the points involved. They have been designated to aid in the prevention of collisions at the approaches to major harbors and along heavily traveled coastal waters, but are not intended in any way to supersede or alter the applicable Rules of the Road. Separation zones are intended to separate inbound and outbound traffic and to be free of ship traffic. Separation Zones should not be used except for crossing purposes. When crossing traffic lanes and separation zones, use extreme caution.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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Santa Barbara, CA	KIH-34	162.400 MHz
Santa Barbara Marine, CA	WWF-62	162.475 MHz

Joins page 5

Santa Ynez River

Surf

TANK

TANK

Breakers

Honda Creek

Tranquillon Mt 2170

Tower

GUELLO

ky Pt

Sudden Peak 2122

Oak Mt 2014

BARN

ESPADA BLUFF (378)

ZONE 6

334.1130 (see note A)

Jalama Creek

Jalama

THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note A)

SANT

Joins page 12

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.

20' 15' 10' 05'

VESSEL TRANSITING

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NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE D
AREAS TO BE AVOIDED

All ships, except those bound to and from ports on one of the islands within the areas, engaged in the trade of carrying cargo, including but not limited to tankers and other bulk carriers and barges, should avoid the areas (MSC, IMO 59/33 Annex 21).

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

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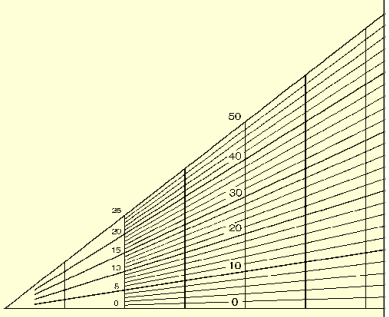

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATO

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100k
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9940.....99,400 Microsecon
0000.....00,000 Microsecon
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual stati
letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9940-X

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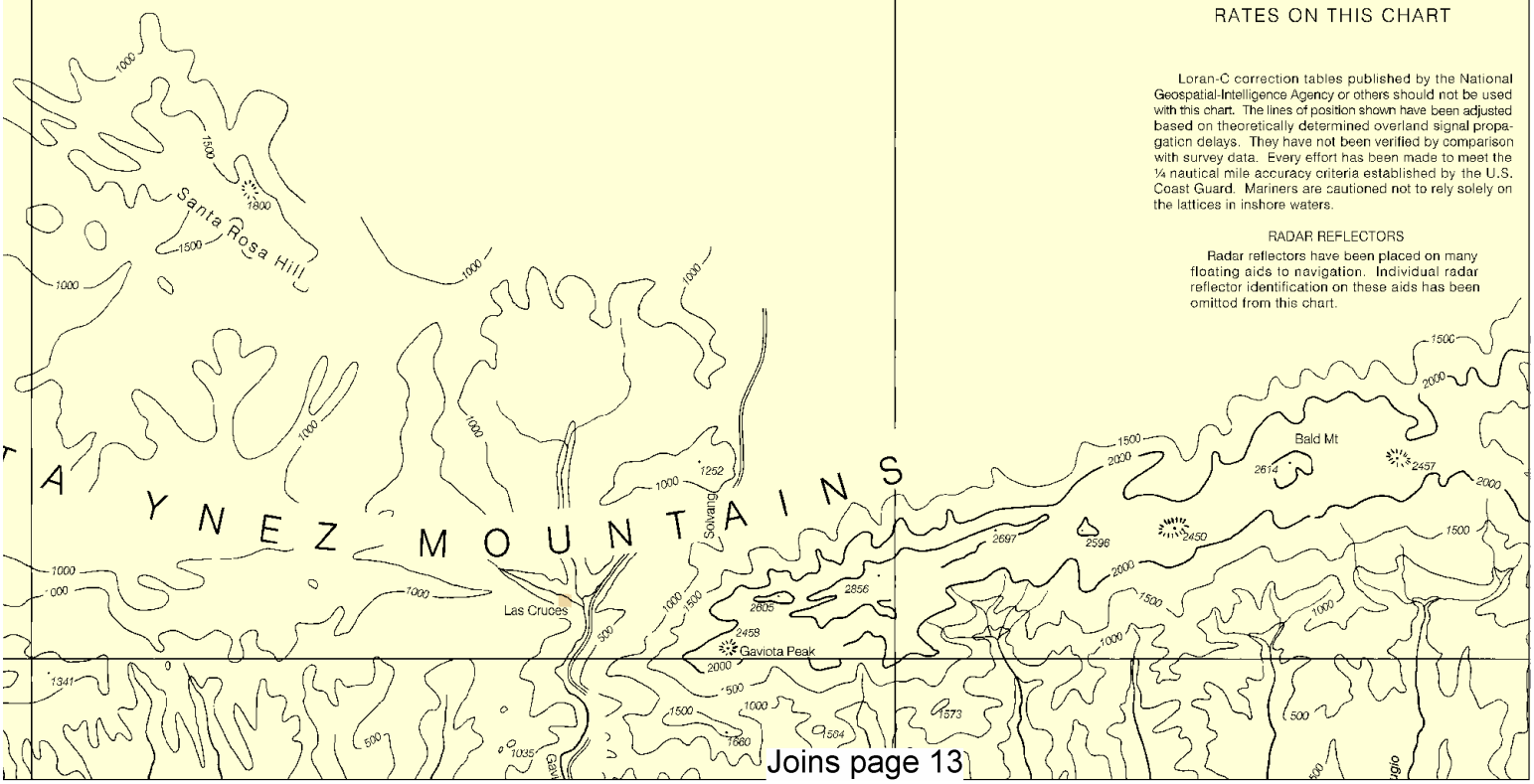
RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Joins page 8



Joins page 13

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0510 2/2/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

15' 10' 05' 120°

VESSEL TRANSITING

l and the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill
a system of voluntary measures and minimum
for certain commercial vessels transiting along
between Cook Inlet, Alaska and San Diego,
Coast Pl ot 7, Chapter 3 for details.

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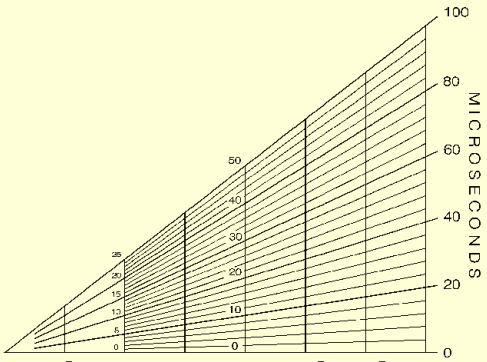

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9940.....99,400 Microseconds
0000.....00,000 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
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W ..... Secondary
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EXAMPLE: 9940-X

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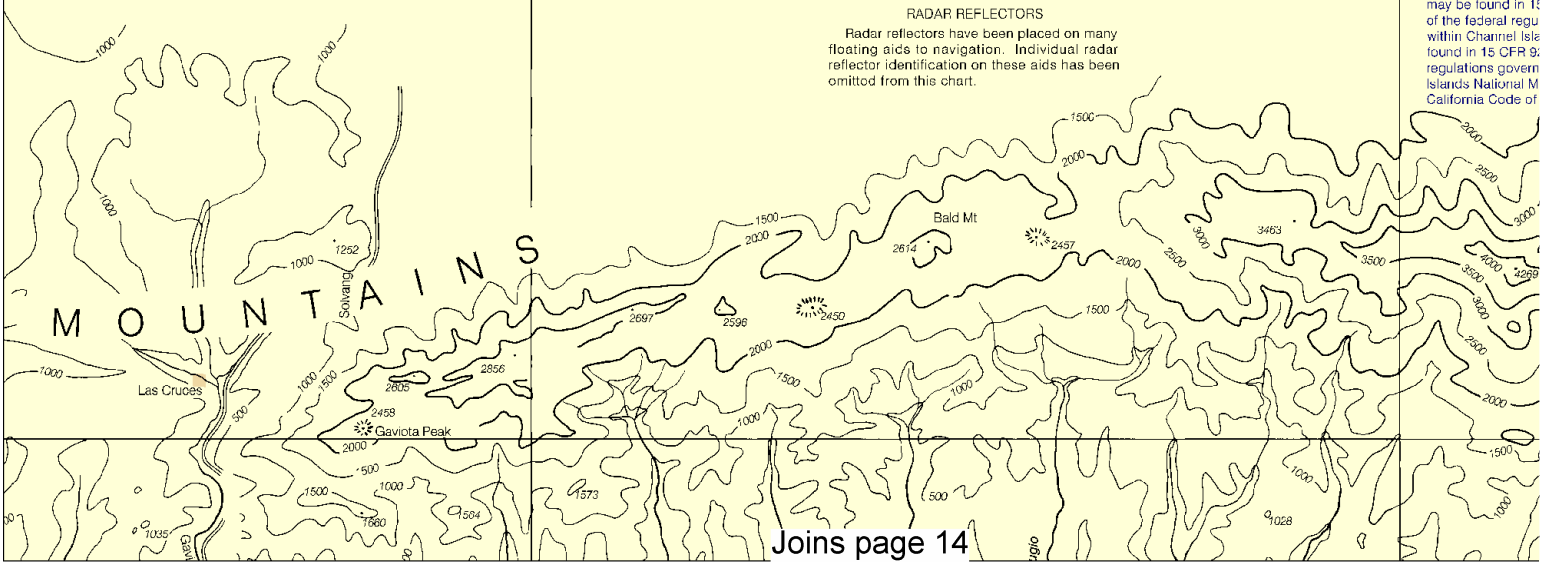
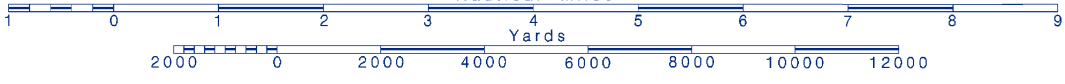
Joins page 7



Joins page 14

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~



See Note on page 5.

55’ 50’ 45’

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

CALIFORNIA

SANTA CRUZ ISLAND

TO

PURISIMA POINT

34° 40’

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat. 34° 25’
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
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Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Nov 2009)

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, landmarks, and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevations are in feet and refer the mean sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

he horizontal reference datum of this chart
orth American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which
harting purposes is considered equivalent
e World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).
graphic positions referred to the North
erican Datum of 1927 must be corrected an
age of 0.030" southward and 3.527" westward
gree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

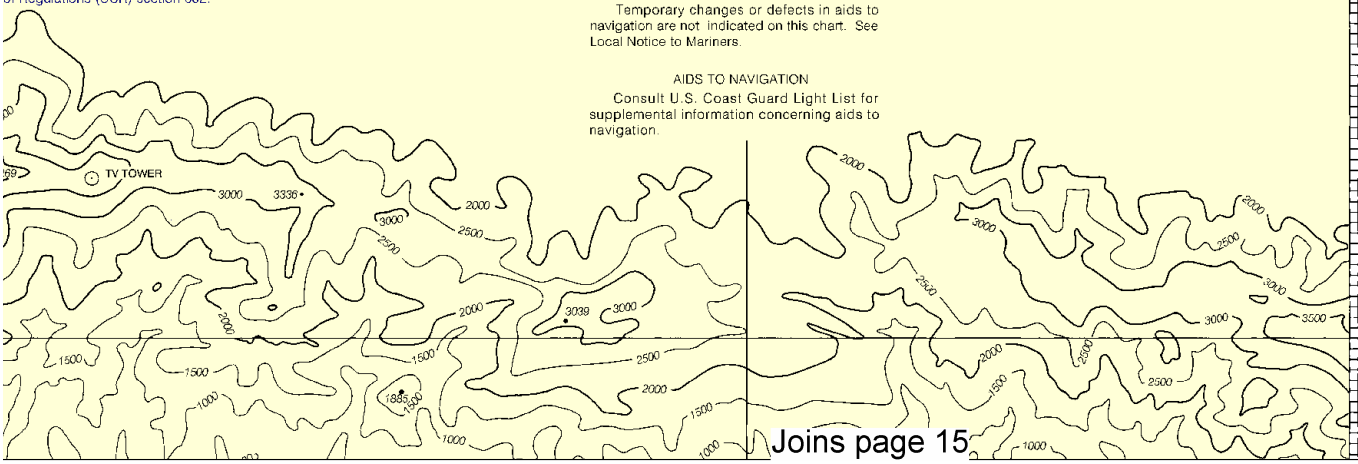
ills of oil and hazardous substances to the National
er via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.
ility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound ('og) signals
required for fixed mineral development
ctures shown on this chart, subject to ap-
val by the District Commander, U.S. Coast
rd (33 CFR 67).

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARIES
& MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

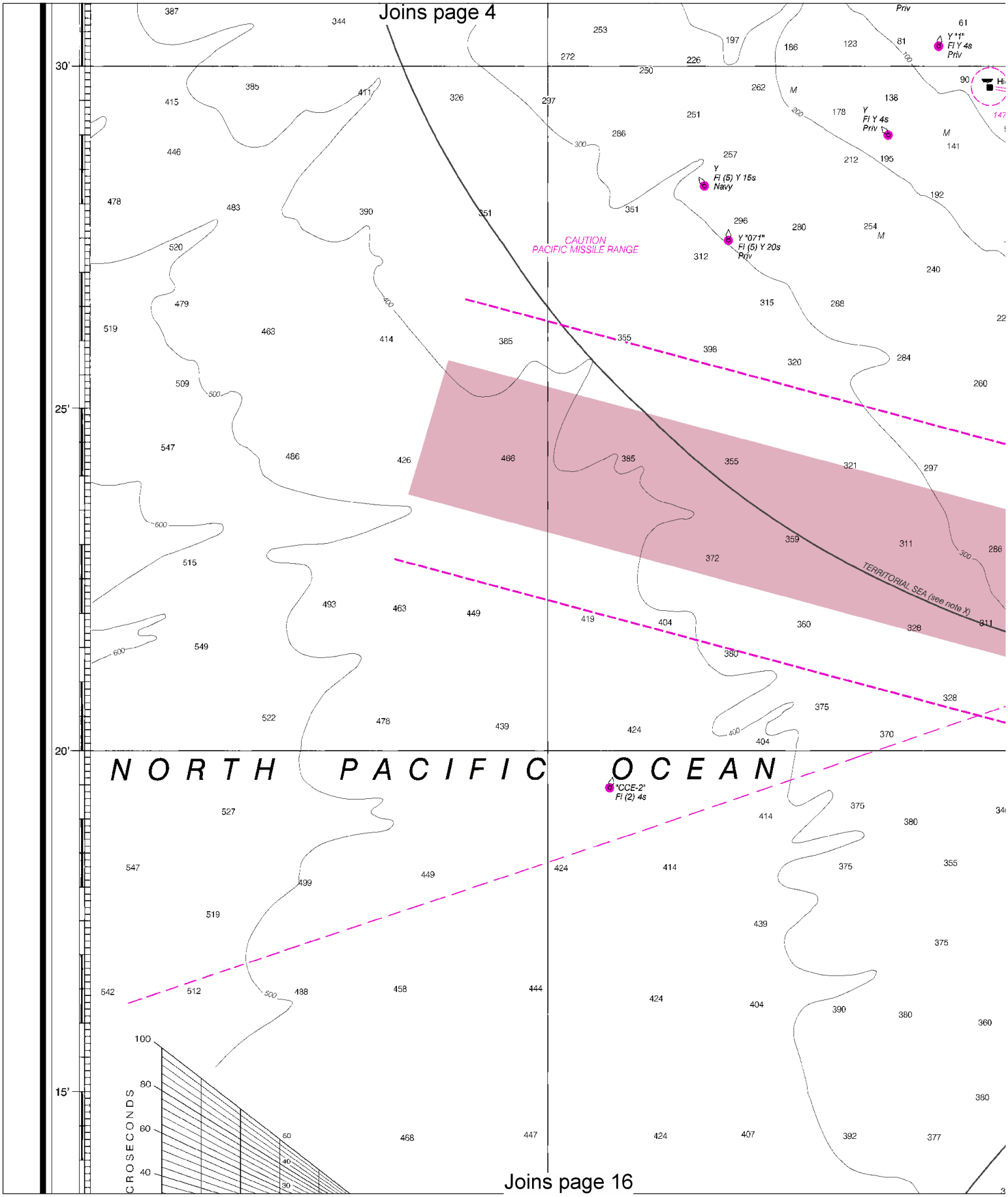
e Sanctuaries are protected areas, administered by NOAA,
sensitive and diverse natural and cultural resources.
particularly sensitive to environmental damage such as
other hazardous materials, discharges and groundings.
lar caution and follow applicable Sanctuary regulations
these areas. A full description of Sanctuary regulations
15 CFR 922 and in the U.S. Coast Pilot. A full descr ption
gulations governing the Marine Protected Areas located
slands National Marine Sanctuary boundaries may be
922 and 50 CFR 660. A full description of the state
rning the Marine Protected Areas located within Channel
Marine Sanctuary boundaries may be found in Title 14
of Regulations (CCR) section 632.



35’

30’

Joins page 15



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

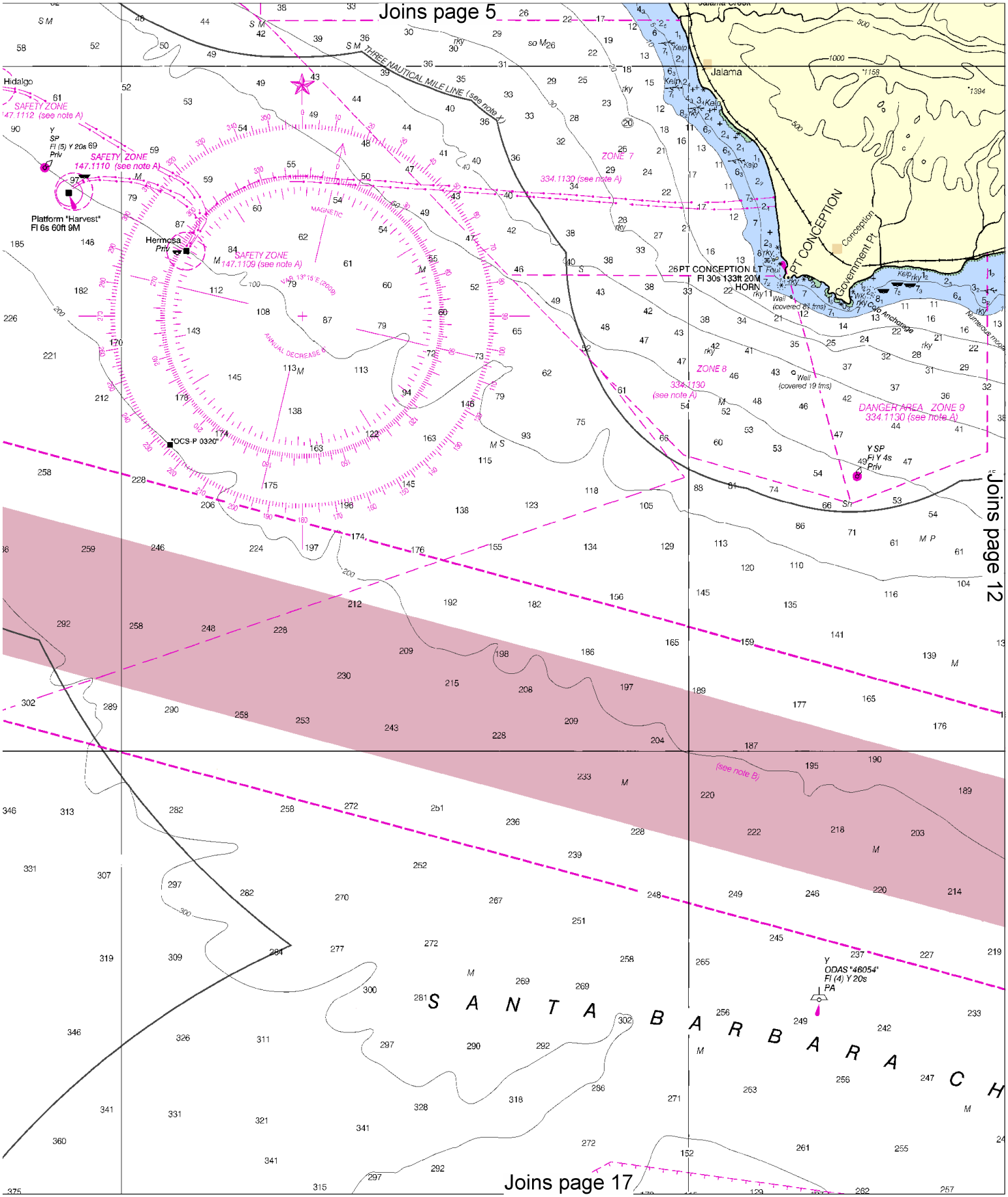
Nautical Miles

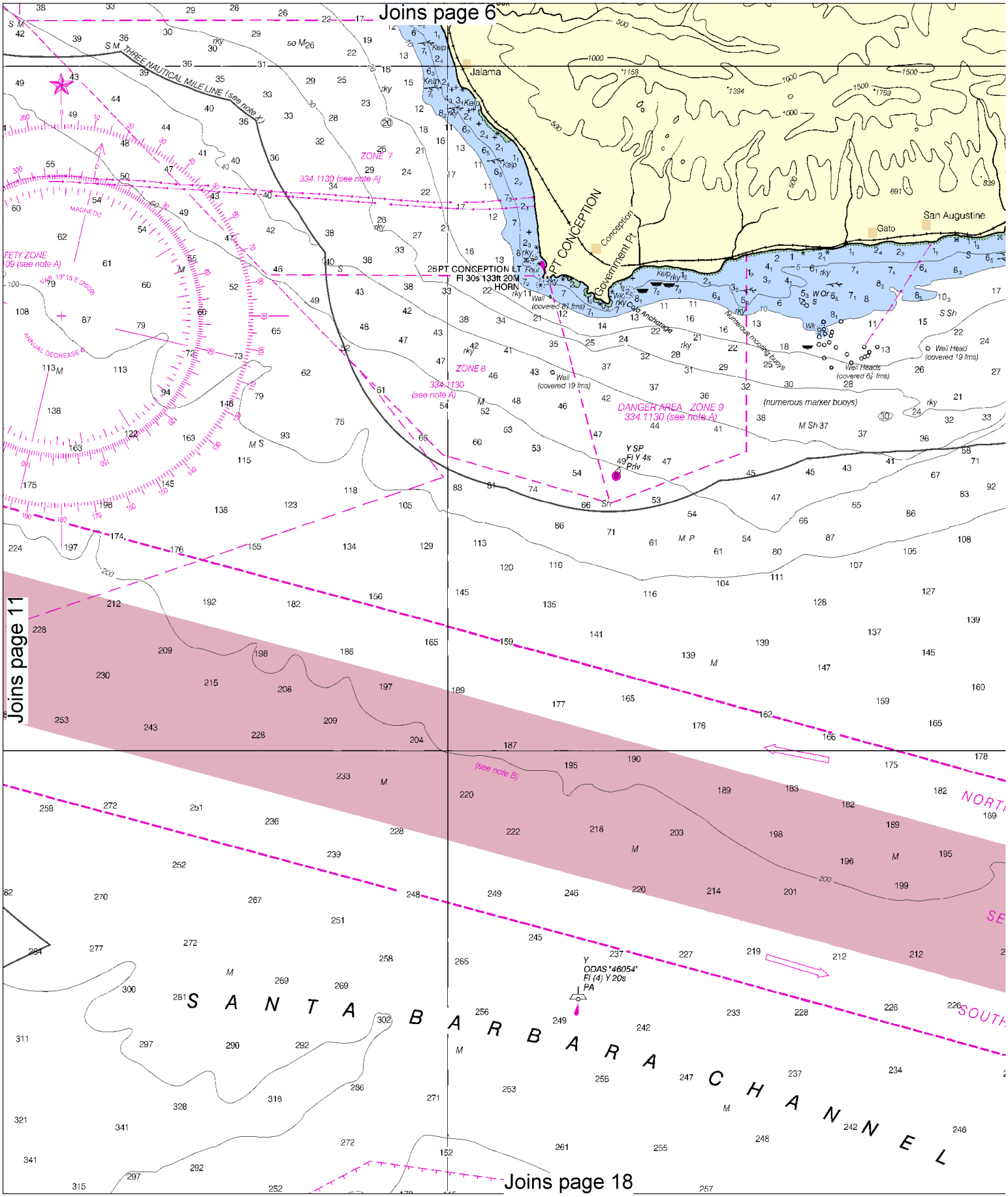
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note K)
Hidalgo
SAFETY ZONE
147.1112 (see note A)
Y
SP
Fl (5) Y 20s 69
Priv
SAFETY ZONE
147.1110 (see note A)
Platform "Harvest"
Fl 6s 60ft 9M
Hermosa
Priv
SAFETY ZONE
147.1109 (see note A)
MAGNETIC
13°15 E (2009)
ANNUAL DECREASE 6'
"OCS-P 0320"
ZONE 7
334.1130 (see note A)
ZONE 8
334.1130
(see note A)
Jalama
PT CONCEPTION
Conception
Government Pt
26 PT CONCEPTION LT
Fl 30s 133ft 20M
HORN
Kelp
Rky
Wk
Foul
Anchorage
Numerous moorings
Well
(covered 19 fms)
DANGER AREA ZONE 9
334.1130 (see note A)
Y SP
Fl Y 4s
Priv
(see note B)
S A N T A B A R B A R A C H
Y
ODAS "46054"
Fl (4) Y 20s
PA
Joins page 12
Joins page 17



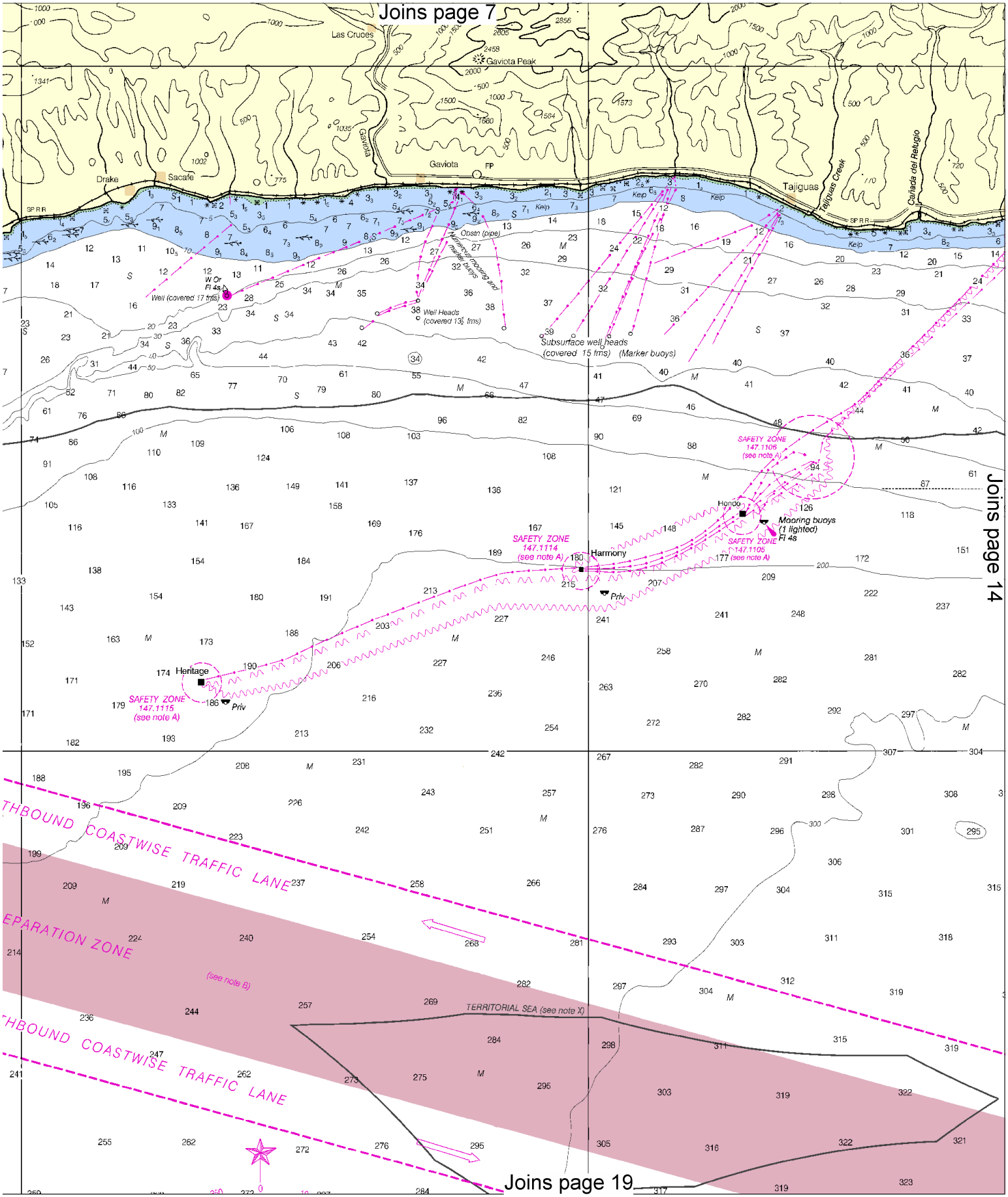
North

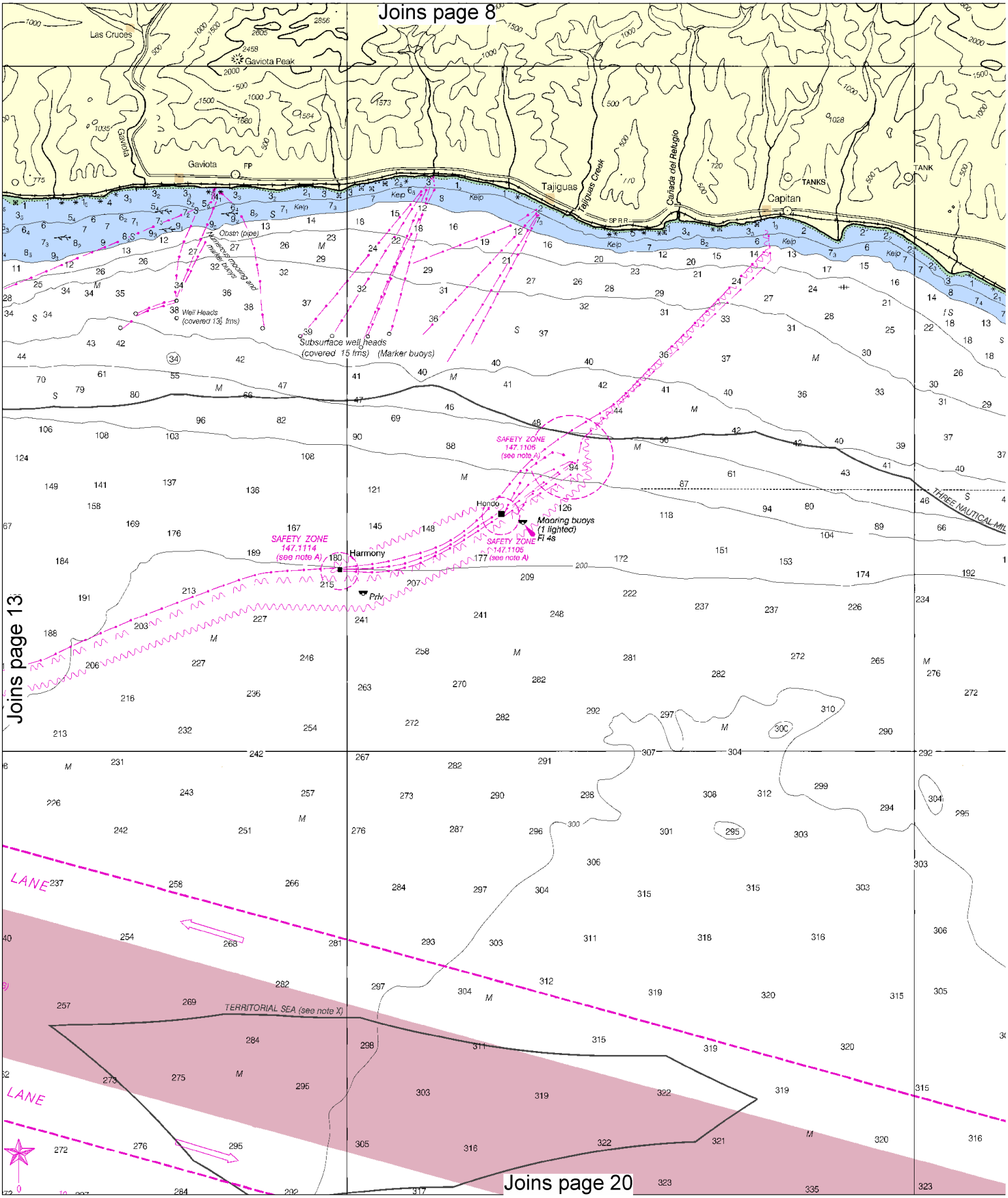
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
Las Cruces
Gaviota Peak
Gaviota
FP
Drake
Sacate
Tajiguas
Tajiguas Creek
Cañada del Refugio
SP RR
Kelp
W Or
Fl 4s
Well (covered 17 fms)
Obstn (pipe)
Recovered mooring and marker buoys
Well Heads
(covered 13½ fms)
Subsurface well heads
(covered 15 fms) (Marker buoys)
SAFETY ZONE
147.1105
(see note A)
Hondo
Mooring buoys
(1 lighted)
Fl 4s
SAFETY ZONE
147.1114
(see note A)
Harmony
Priv
SAFETY ZONE
147.1115
(see note A)
Heritage
Priv
Joins page 14
THBOUND COASTWISE TRAFFIC LANE
EPARATION ZONE
(see note B)
THBOUND COASTWISE TRAFFIC LANE
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Joins page 19



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

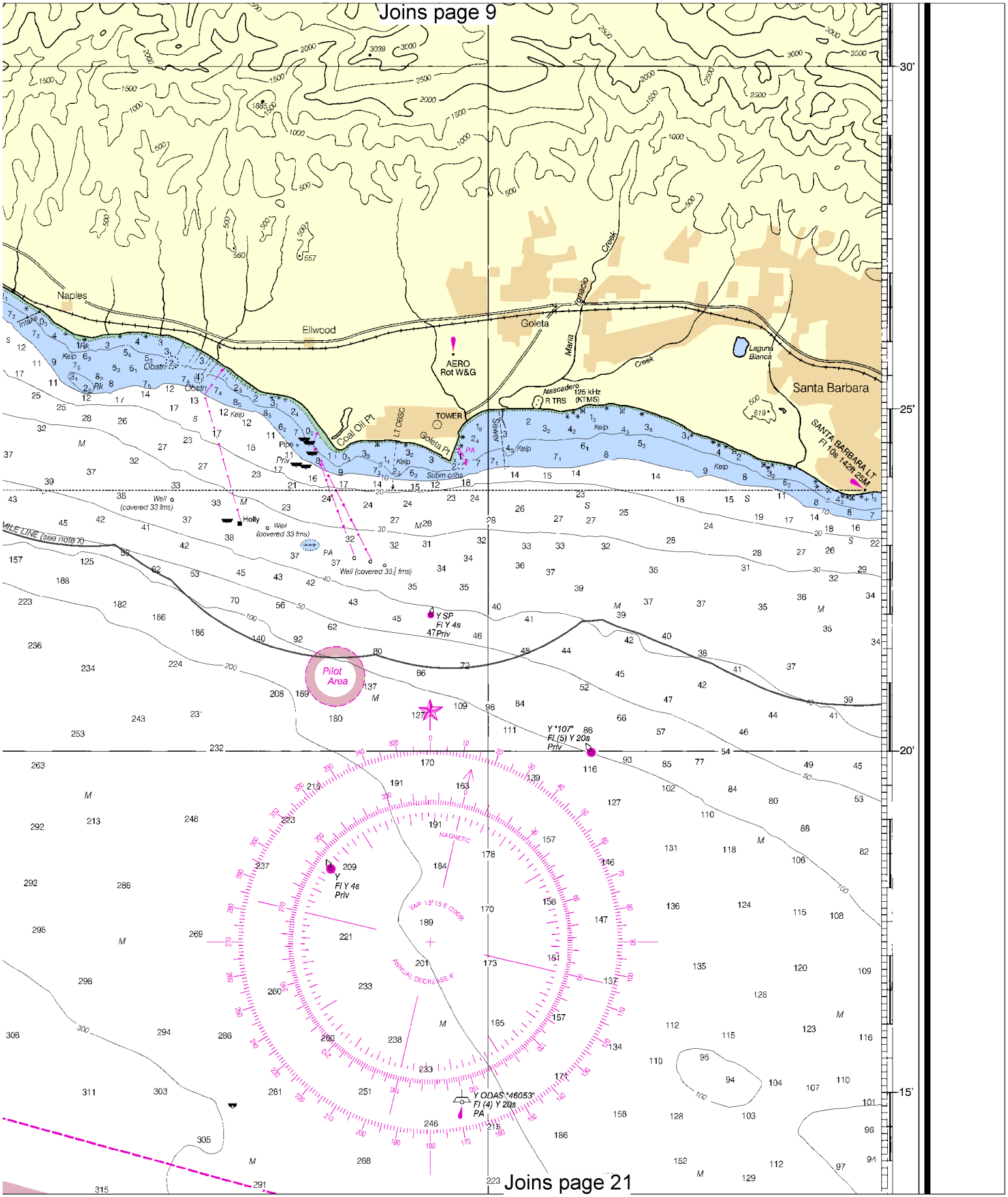
Nautical Miles

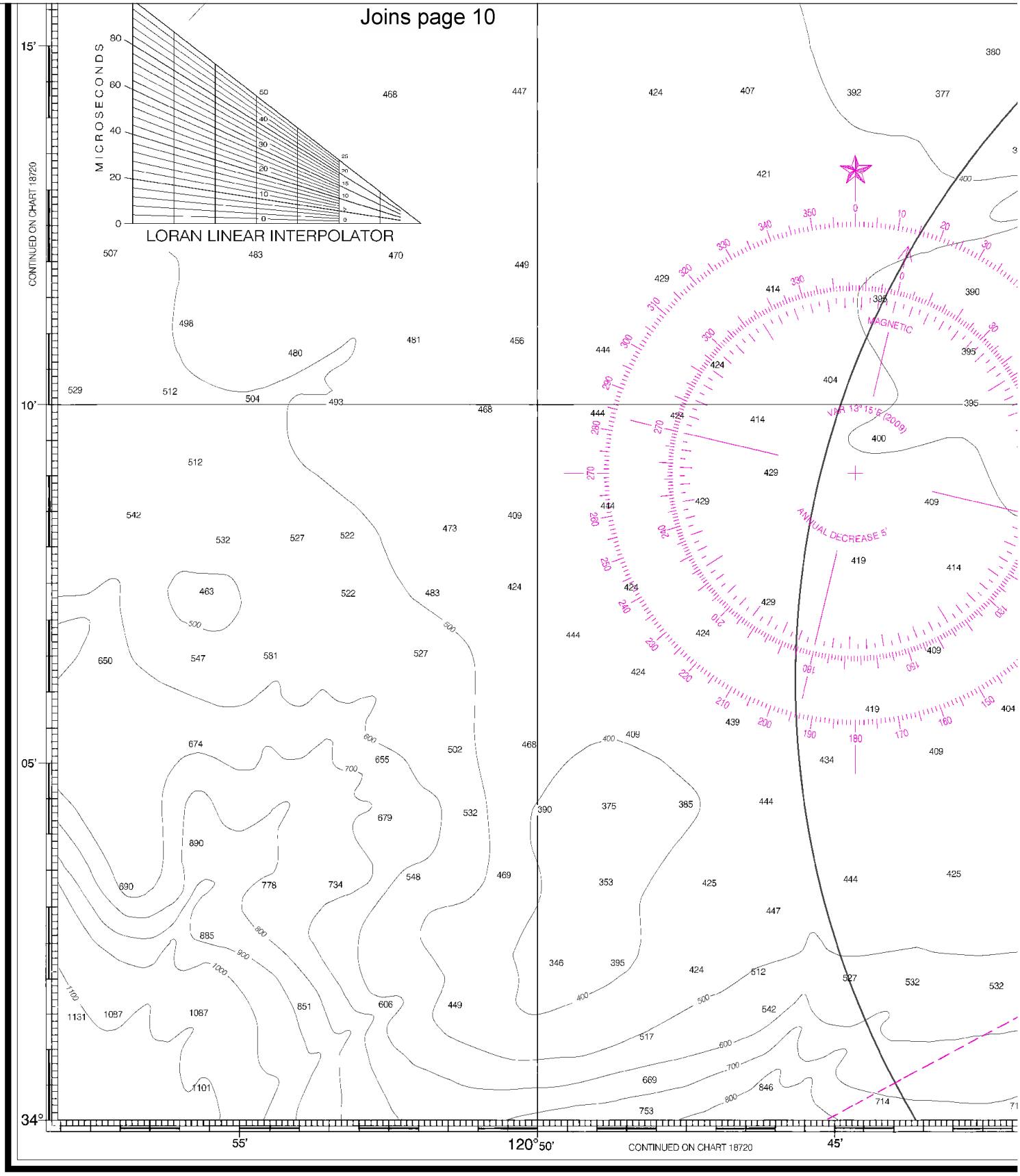
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
Naples
Ellwood
Goleta
Ignacio Creek
Maria Ignacio Creek
Laguna Blanca
Santa Barbara
AERO Rot W&G
TOWER
Atascadero 125 kHz (KTMS)
R TRS
Coal Oil Pt.
LT OBSC
Goleta Pt.
SANTA BARBARA LT Fl 10s 142ft 25M
Pipe
Holly
Well (covered 33 fms)
Well (covered 33½ fms)
PA
Kelp
Subm cbls
Obstn
Rk
Intake
WILE LINE (see note X)
Y SP Fl Y 4s 47 Priv
Pilot Area
Y "107" Fl (5) Y 20s Priv
Y Fl Y 4s Priv
Y ODAS "46053" Fl (4) Y 20s PA
MAGNETIC
VAR 13°15 E (2009)
ANNUAL DECREASE 6'
30'
25'
20'
15'
Joins page 21



12th Ed., Dec./ 09 ■ Corrected through NM Dec. 19/09
Corrected through LNM Dec. 01/09

18721

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district in the dates shown in the lower left han ... Mariners published after the dates s ... it
nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely o any single aid to navigation, particularly or floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light Lis and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

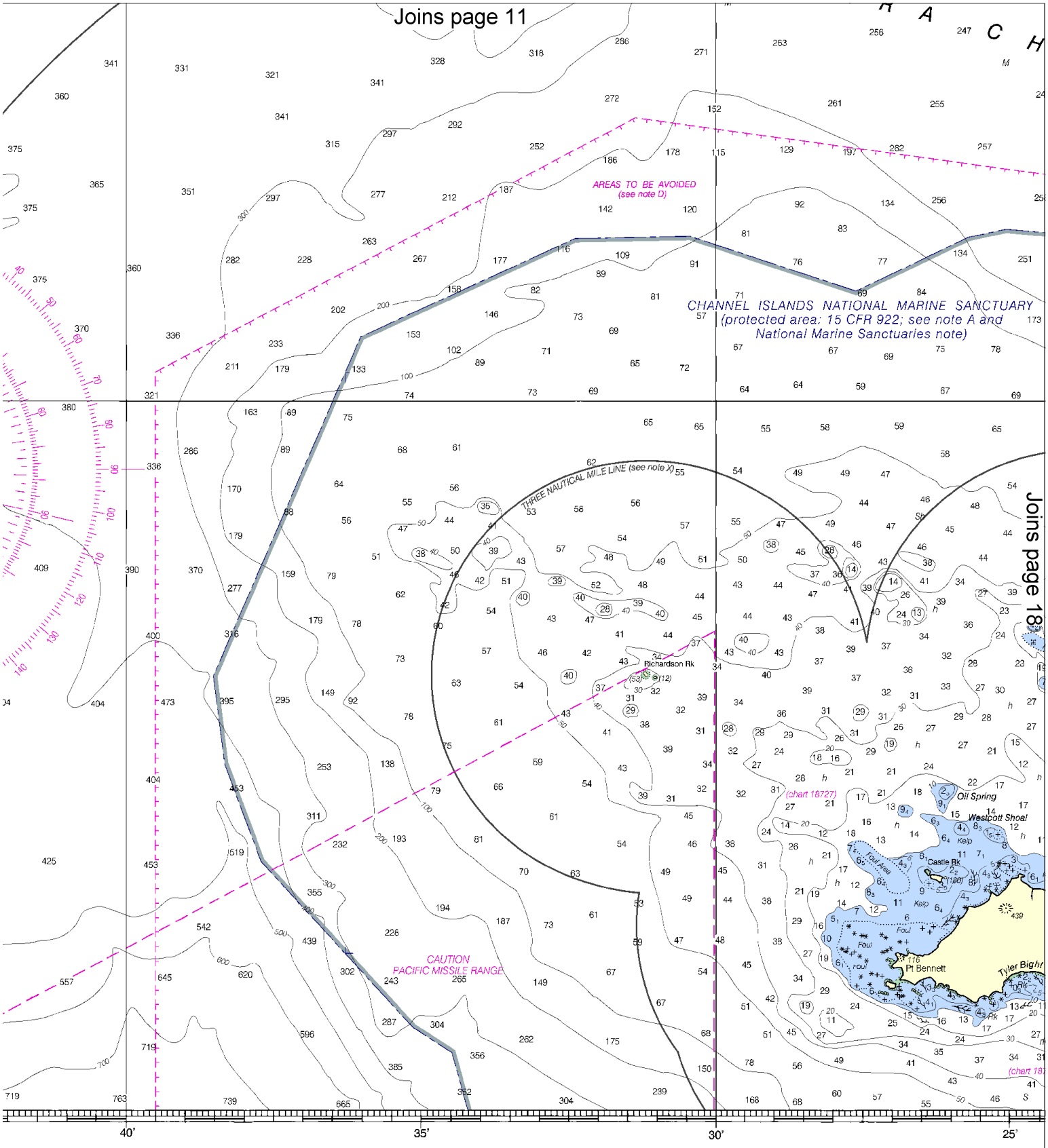
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

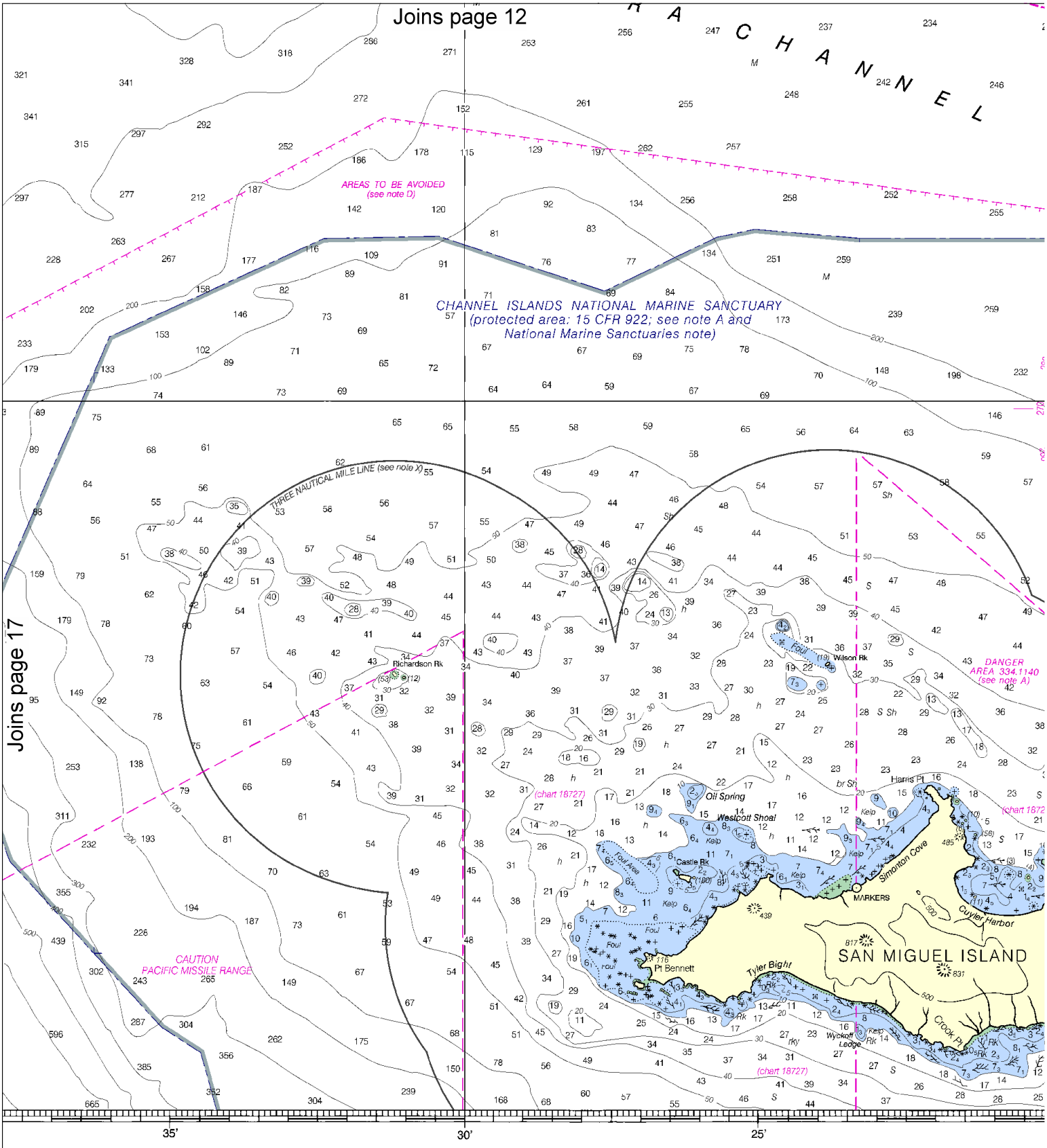
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.



This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.



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Maryland 20910-3282.

Published at Washin
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSF
NATIONAL OCEAN
COAST SURV

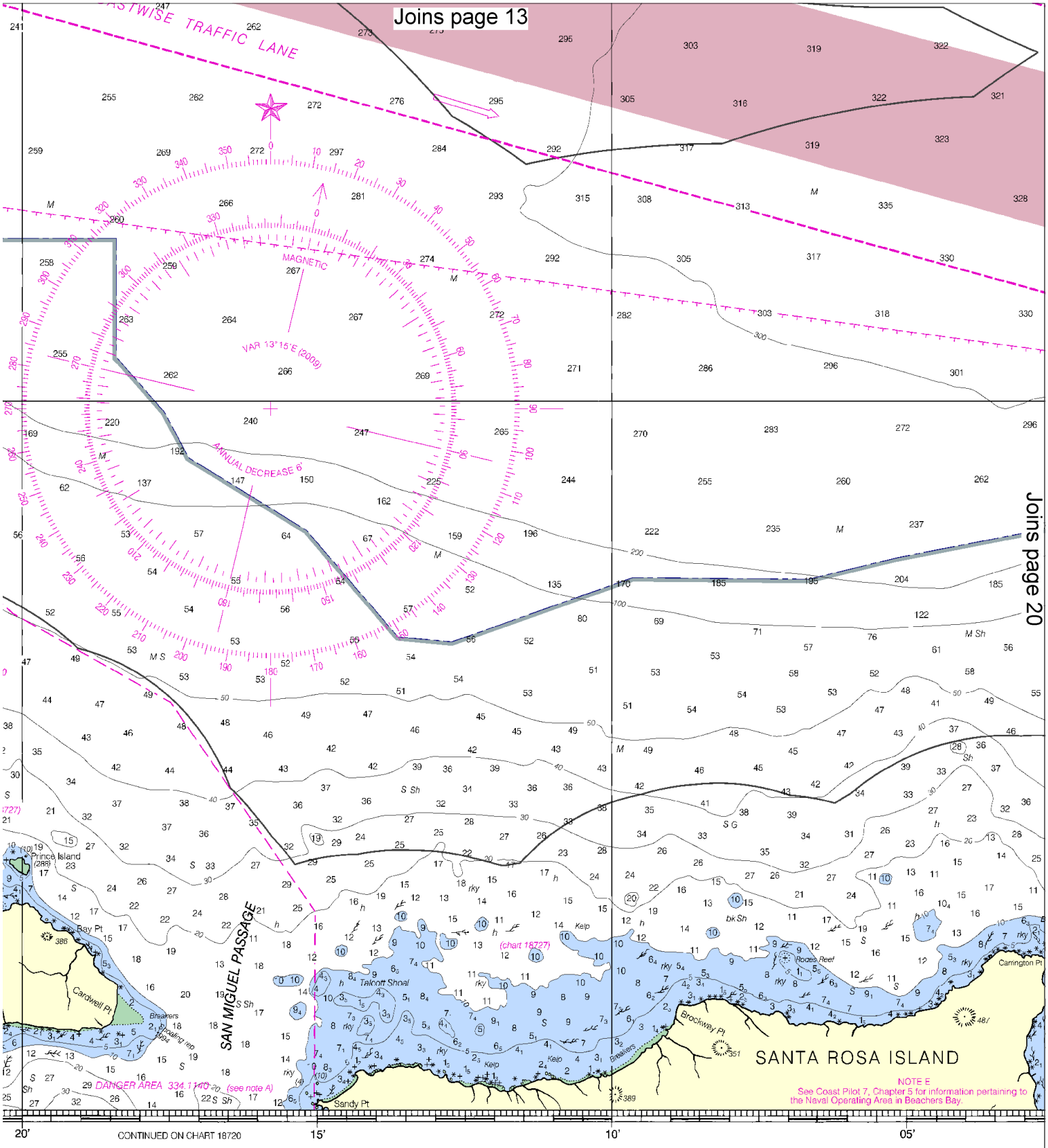
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.



ington, D.C.
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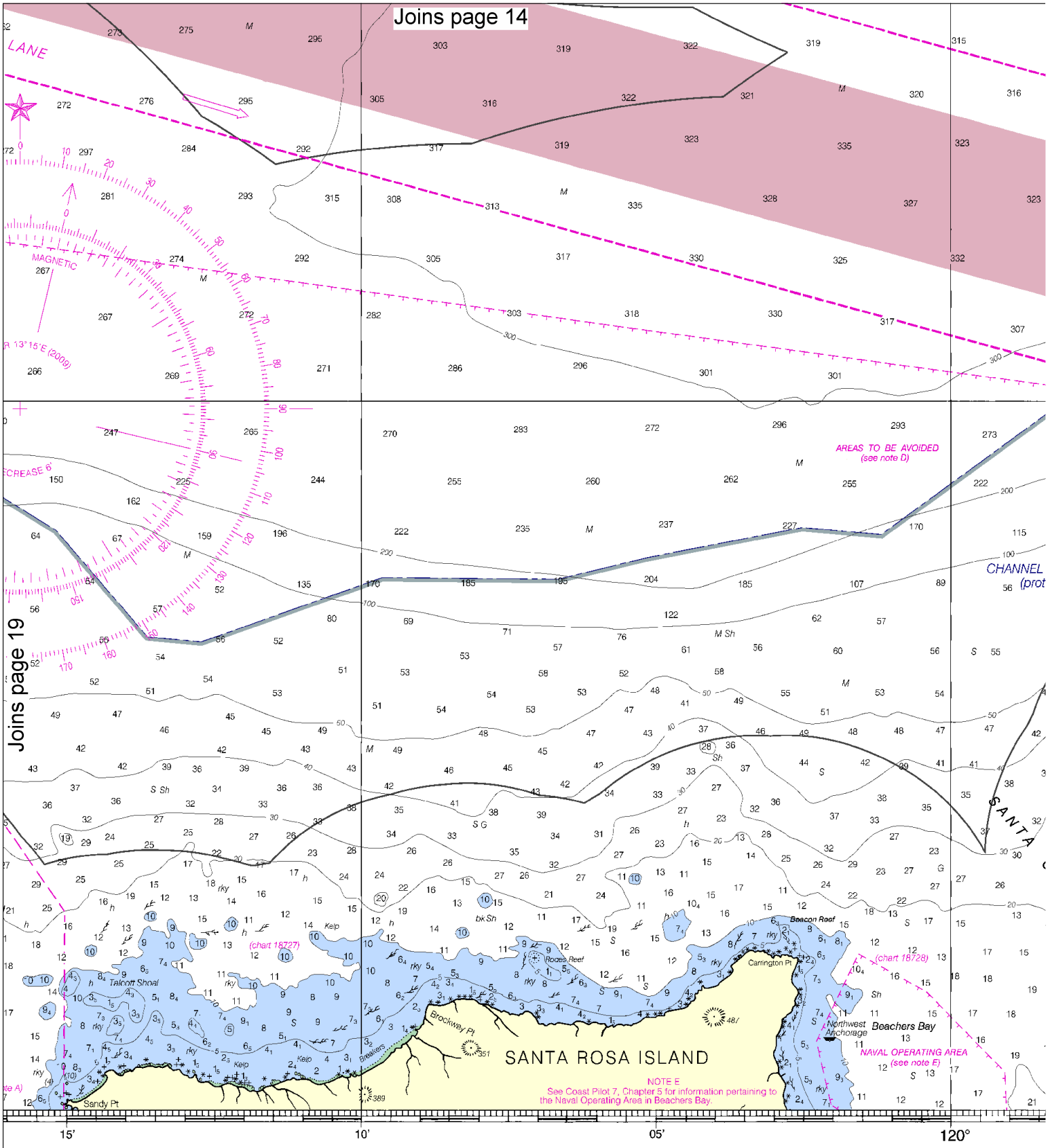
SPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
N SERVICE
RVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

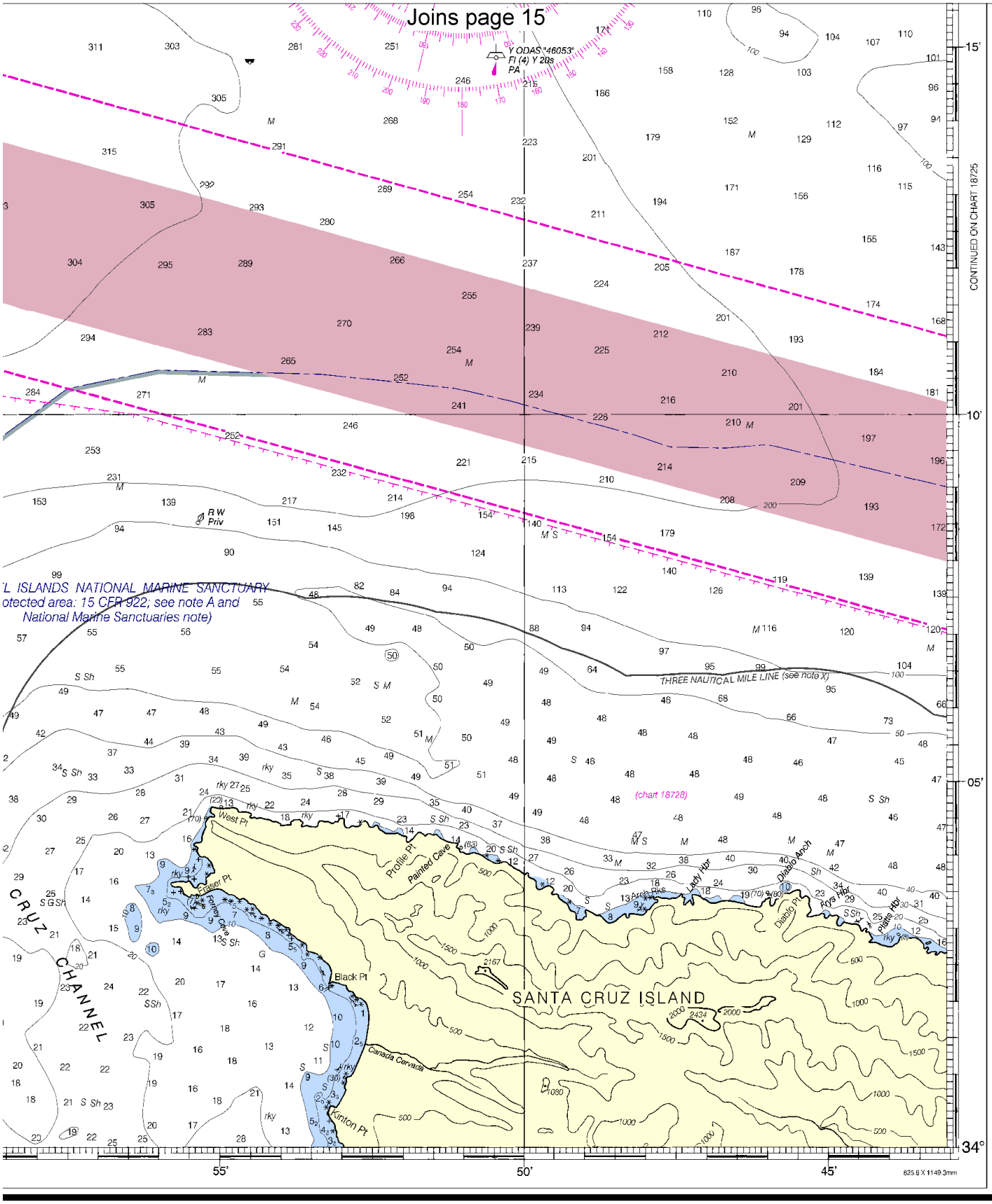
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.



Santa Cruz Island to Purisima Point

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:100,000

18721

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

EB NO. 12

NSN 7642014011550 NGA REFERENCE NO. 18BCO18721

21

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Los Angeles/Long Beach – 310-732-2030
Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.